



المادة : اسئلة مراجعة لطرق البحث وتصميم الابحاث

Research Methods & Design

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منتديات
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مع تحيات اخوكم المعتقل

[/http://www.e1500.com/vb](http://www.e1500.com/vb)

- 1- The systematic investigation into and study of materials and sources in order to establish facts and reach new conclusions.**
- a- Methods
 - b- Research
 - c- Design
- 2- Research is**
- a- Systematic
 - b- Haphazard
 - c- Random
- 3- if we do Research we must get..... related to the materiel.**
- a- no result
 - b- Success
 - c- result
- 4- the first step of doing the Research is**
- a- feeling problem
 - b- feeling of responsibility
 - c- feeling of presence
- 5- for doing research, after feeling the problem you should**
- a- look up for what will happened
 - b- start Think about the result first
 - c- investigate for the solutions of the problem.
- 6- To do investigating the solutions of the problem, you need to**
- a- Solve the problem quickly
 - b- gather some data first
 - c- Imagine you write a poem
- 7- To reach a good result you should see what thethan**
- a- **cause of the problem**

b- testing some solutions

c- a & b

8- get from Research fact and conclusions or solutions of our problem through collecting some materials and data from.....

a- Only two sources

b- One source only

c- different sources

9- where can we collect materials and data to get from Research fact and conclusions or solutions of our problem

a- Only two sources

b- One source only

c- different sources

10- A particular procedure for accomplishing or approaching something, esp. a systematic or established one.

a- Research

b- Methods

c- Design

11- what kind of methods to do research?

a- Qualitative method

b- Quantitative method

c- a or b can be used to do research and it depends on what kind of research .

a-

12- Producing number from research is called approach or methods.

a- Qualitative

b- Quantitative

c- Differentative

- 13- Producing Theoretical and philosophical from research is called
approach or methods. (I'm NOT looking for number in my research)**
- a- Qualitative
 - b- Quantitative
 - c- Differentative
- 14- From theI can design my research .**
- a- Design
 - b- Research
 - c- Methods
- 15- It is a logical structure of the inquiry**
- a- Design
 - b- Research
 - c- Methods
- 16- describing the situation without result is type of research called**
- a- Explanatory
 - b- Ethnographic
 - c- Descriptive
- 17- explain the reasons is type of research called**
- a- Explanatory
 - b- Ethnographic
 - c- Descriptive
- 18- The branch of anthropology that scientifically describes specific human cultures and societies.**
- a- Explanatory
 - b- Ethnographic
 - c- Descriptive
- 19- it's Widely used in science, biology, chemistry, etc.**

- a- Experimental
- b- Action research
- c- Case study

20- collect data through some tools and you quantify them.

- a- Qualitative
- b- Quantitative
- c- Differentative

21- collect data through some tools and you explain and discuss, argue, hypothesis and philosophy them.

- a- Qualitative
- b- Quantitative
- c- Differentative

22- Research is

- a- Looking for knowledge only
- b- Looking for data only
- c- Looking for new ideas and findings

23- An Abstract is

- a- A Summary of the whole things
- b- A Summary of the whole results
- c- A Summary of the whole literature review
- d- A Summary of the whole methodology

24- A good Classical Report of Research.....

- a- Abstract – methodology – Results – Introduction
- b- Abstract – Literature Review - Results – Introduction
- c- Abstract – Introduction - Literature Review - methodology – Results

25- Any data gathering project has three parts

- a- The Background /The Method/ The Results.

b- The Results/ The Background /Literature Review

c- Abstract /Literature Review /The Results

26- It's not get chapter for itself

a- The Background

b- Abstract

c- Results

27- Abstract can beor less

a- one page

b- ten pages

c- three chapters

28- it is in the beginning of the articles , dissertations and theories Research.

a- Results

b- Conclusion

c- Abstract

29- Abstract will be written in

a- The end of the Research (completed research)

b- the Center of Research

c- before the beginning of Research

30- The result of our Research will be shown in the

a- Abstract

b- Conclusion

c- Bibliography

31- Outline of what will come in the chapters/sections that follow

a- Introduction

b- Abstract

c- Literature Review

32- Introduction is

- a- You introduce the results
- b- You introduce the study (the problem)and significance
- c- You introduce all previous studies and a critique for them
- d- You introduce all methods and instruments you used

33- Literature Review is

- a- You introduce the results
- b- You introduce the study and significance
- c- You talk about all previous studies and a critique for them
- d- You introduce all methods and instruments you used

34- In dissertation or theories the length of Introduction is will be

- a- One page
- b- Less than one page
- c- One chapters

35- When writing Literature Review must avoid the

- a- Plagiarism
- b- Literary mistakes
- c- Misspellings

36- Plagiarism is

- a- Representing other authors 'language and ideas as your own original work
- b- Representing your own 'language and ideas as your own original work
- c- Representing other authors 'language and ideas as their own original work

37- Methods is

- a- You introduce the results
- b- You introduce the study and significance
- c- You talk about all previous studies and a critique for them
- d- You talk about all methods and instruments you used

38- brief underlining of main points again. Often combined with Discussion.

- a- Discussion
- b- Conclusion
- c- Bibliography

39- In Literature Review you going to about your topic , the previous studies , similar to your study.

- a- Write
- b- Read
- c- Copy

40- In Literature Review you must write it in

- a- The same way you read it
- b- your own way
- c- copy it from where you read it

41- a short summary of your completed research

- a- The Background
- b- Abstract
- c- Results

42- An abstract must makes the reader..... about your research.

- a- Interesting
- b- Misspellings
- c- Lost

43- The abstracts of your research must be to your research.

- a- Similar
- b- different
- c- varies

44- Research is an knowledge

- a- accumulative
- b- uncompleted

c- short

45- Motivation/problem statement

- a- What practical, scientific, theoretical or artistic gap is your research filling?
- b- What did you actually do to get your results for your research ?
- c- what did you learn/invent/create?
- d- What are the larger implications of your findings, especially for the problem/gap identified in Motivation/problem statement?

46- Methods/procedure/approach

- a- What practical, scientific, theoretical or artistic gap is your research filling?
- b- What did you actually do to get your results for your research ?
- c- what did you learn/invent/create?
- d- What are the larger implications of your findings, especially for the problem/gap identified in Motivation/problem statement?

47- Results/findings/product

- a- What practical, scientific, theoretical or artistic gap is your research filling?
- b- What did you actually do to get your results for your research ?
- c- what did you learn/invent/create?
- d- What are the larger implications of your findings, especially for the problem/gap identified in Motivation/problem statement?

48- Conclusion/implications

- a- What practical, scientific, theoretical or artistic gap is your research filling?
- b- What did you actually do to get your results for your research ?
- c- what did you learn/invent/create?
- d- What are the larger implications of your findings, especially for the problem/gap identified in Motivation/problem statement?

49- the first chapter of research going to be

- a- introduction

- b- Results
- c- Conclusion

50- To choose a topic to your Research go to previous.....

- a- Copy Same topic in previous research
- b- Research
- c- Choose any topic from any research

51- Research to demonstrate but an appropriate level of

- a- Originality
- b- Simulated
- c- Meqled

52- Any research should start from

- a- Where the other research start
- b- Where the other research end
- c- Where the other research begin .

53- by a piece of work which proposes a new and interesting account of existing data. By this way you can choose your

- a- Research conclusion
- b- Research reference
- c- Research topic

54- The highest attainable level of originality would be to propose a novel theoretical account of.....

- a- novel data
- b- Join novel
- c- The emergence of novel

55- Two way to do the topic for research

- a- proposes a new and interesting account
- b- applies existing ideas to a new domain

c- a & b

56- your chosen topic should be one whichyour intellectual curiosity, and which is going to retain your interest throughout the period you work on it.

a- excites and stimulates

b- not exciting Stimulates

c- both a & b

57- the topic should not to be

a- too short-ranging

b- too small -ranging

c- too wide-ranging

58- Research topic should be appropriate with schedule for completion.

a- unlimited time

b- the time

c- open time

59- narrowing down your research topic will your background reading too much more manageable proportions.

a- Increase

b- Reduces

c- Intensify

60- if the topic you choose is a broader

a- the more open-ended your research becomes

b- the more close-ended your research becomes

c- none of all

61- telling in short brief about the topic in

a- Appendices

b- Conclusion

c- Introduction chapter

- 62- The right place to tell detailed research questions and hypotheses are At least in the end of,and no in the beginning at all.**
- a- Appendices
 - b- Conclusion
 - c- Introduction chapter
- 63- Your reasons for doing the research will be in**
- a- Appendices
 - b- Conclusion
 - c- Introduction chapter
- 64- importance as a research topic in itself, in the context of current knowledge in the relevant field should be in**
- a- Appendices
 - b- Conclusion
 - c- Introduction chapter
- 65- Classical research needs to be presented as having**
- a- Narrower implications
 - b- wider implications
 - c- interest only for the researcher's school/country only .
- 66- in your research you will outline of what will come in the chapters/sections that follow in**
- a- Appendices
 - b- Conclusion
 - c- Introduction chapter
- 67- You can give brief definitions of some key terms to be used later in**
- a- Appendices
 - b- Conclusion
 - c- Introduction chapter

- 68- the Reference of any production and ownership of ideas and intellectual material, such as books, articles, images is called
- a- Authorship
 - b- Plagiarism
 - c- Common knowledge
- 69- 'Using or copying the work of others (whether written, printed or in any other form) without proper acknowledgement' is called
- a- Authorship
 - b- Plagiarism
 - c- Common knowledge
- 70- Plagiarism is
- a- Representing other authors 'language and ideas as your own original work
 - b- Representing your own 'language and ideas as your own original work
 - c- Representing other authors 'language and ideas as their own original work
- 71- When using or copying the work of others you must refer it to the
- a- Authorship
 - b- Plagiarism
 - c- Common knowledge
- 72- A piece of work that is partially referenced (for example, work in which a quote is put in quotation marks but not attributed to anyone) is still classed as...
- a- acknowledgement
 - b- plagiarism
 - c- Authorship
- 73- A piece of work that is referenced to the Authorship by (quote it or paraphrase it)is called.....
- a- a citation and reference
 - b- plagiarism
 - c- Authorship

- 74- Recognition that work has been the product of the work of another identified person .**
- a- Acknowledgement
 - b- plagiarism
 - c- Authorship
- 75- A list of material that provides further information on the present work.**
- a- Bibliography
 - b- Acknowledgement
 - c- plagiarism
- 76- Taking advantage of or manipulating a situation unfairly for one's own gain.**
- a- Cheating (plagiarism)
 - b- Bibliography
 - c- Acknowledgement
- 77- merely acknowledging that an idea or phrase is not your own is**
- a- insufficient
 - b- sufficient
 - c- Enough
- 78- merely acknowledging that an idea or phrase is not your own is Failing to specify the exact source will be considered**
- a- Acknowledgement
 - b- Bibliography
 - c- plagiarism.
- 79- The process of acknowledging or attributing an idea/quotation to another by providing information about the source of the other work.**
- a- Citation
 - b- quotation
 - c- Paraphrase
- 80- To refer to (part of) a speech that has been made by someone else.**

- a- Quote
- b- paraphrase
- c- citation

81- The process of A fragment of a human expression that is being referred to by somebody else.

- a- citation
- b- quotation
- c- paraphrase

82- a restatement of a text in different words

- a- citation
- b- quotation
- c- paraphrase

83- The act of citing a passage from a book, or from another person, in his own words.

- a- citation
- b- quotation
- c- paraphrase

84- which of the following work is Types of plagiarism?

- a- Copy someone else's work as if it were your own
- b- Copy sections of someone else's work but change the odd word or phrase
- c- Submit the same piece of work for two different assignments, even if they are to different departments
- d- Submit written work produced collaboratively, unless this is specifically allowed
- e- Copy the work of another student, even if they have consented
- f- All of the above

85- Which of these excuses are accepted to be Out of plagiarism?

- a- Being unclear about what exactly plagiarism is.
- b- Having deficient time management skills or being lazy - i.e. being too disorganised with deadlines to undertake and submit original work
- c- Having an ineffective method of note-taking - i.e. not always recording the source of information
- d- Feeling under extreme pressure to pass or succeed - whether it be financial, parental, cultural, etc.
- e- Having different cultural values / practising different academic conventions
- f- Mistakenly believing that it will be easy to get away with
- g- Knowing that the syllabus has stayed the same each year - i.e. having access to work from previous students
- h- Having unclear instructions for an assessment task (if in doubt, always clarify with your tutor)
- i- Having a lack of academic confidence (again, speak to your tutor or a study skills advisor)
- j- Being conditioned from secondary schooling - i.e. not being used to acknowledging sources (sorry, no excuse)

k- Non of All accepted

86- How to avoid plagiarism

- a- Learning how to note-take effectively
- b- Learning how to reference correctly
- c- Learning how to paraphrase correctly

d- All of the above

87- review and critique of previous research in the same general area include

- a- shortcomings of methods
- b- argumentation previously used

c- new areas to look at suggested by previous results

d- All of the above

88- In Literature review do NOT

a- Too broad

b- report previous work as 'important' when actually it has no relevance to your own research.

c- mention the results of your own later research in your review

d- all of the above

89- A good Literature review should be

a- half of the write-up

b- a third of the write-up

c- quarter of the write-up

90- after having the good idea (topic) you have to choose the..... of your Research Design.

a- Topic

b- Design

c- Sample determination

91- The sample of your research can be(Depends on the type of search)

a- Only a sample of animals

b- Any sample of anything

c- Only a sample of the population

92- If the sample is about people in general – then the sampleas long it belong to people in general

a- Is about age group

b- doesn't matter who you sample.

c- Is about culture

d- Is about sex

- 93- After you choose the sample of your research you need to do the
- a- The topic
 - b- Data Format
 - c- The result
- 94- What format will the data be in? (there is many different kind of data format)
- a- Questionnaire
 - b- Interview
 - c- Retrospective chart reviews
 - d- Continuous versus categorical data
 - e- Any one from Data Format
- 95- The Data format you use will statistics of interpretive methods .
- a- make no different
 - b- effects
 - c- not effects
- 96- in experimental design there Comparison Groups is
- a- experimental Groups
 - b- Control Groups
 - c- Both a & b
- 97- experimental design haskinds of groups .
- a- three
 - b- two
 - c- one
- 98- in the experimental design the two groups are,.....
- a- experimental or Comparison Groups & Control Groups
 - b- experience & controlling
 - c- expression & control unit
- 99- the new treatment will be given to.....

a- experimental or Comparison Groups

b- Control Groups

c- No group

100- In the experimental or Comparison Groups you will give new

a- new treatment

b- no treatment

c- old treatment

101- In Control Groups you will give

a- new treatment

b- no treatment

c- old treatment

102- experimental design has two kinds of groups designs which are

a- Within Group Designs & without Groups Designs

b- Between Groups Designs & without Groups Designs

c- Between Groups Designs & Within Group Designs

103- Compare one group to another group , we called itand all the groups need to be similar .

a- Between Groups Designs

b- Within Group Designs

c- No group designs

104- Compare one group to itself over time ,we called itand the treatment will be repeated to the this one group .

a- Between Groups Designs

b- Within Group Designs

c- No group designs

105- In which type of Research the studies do not use comparison groups.

a- qualitative/descriptive

b- experimental

c- all Research studies use comparison groups.

106- Three groups having three treatment condition . what kind of experimental or Comparison Groups Design ?

a- Between Groups Designs

b- Within Group Designs

c- No group designs

107- One group having three treatment condition . what kind of experimental or Comparison Groups Design?

a- Between Groups Designs

b- Within Group Designs

c- No group designs

108- Within Group Designs sometime called

a- Repeated –measures design

b- Between Groups Designs

c- unexperimental

109- to avoid order effect ,the treatments should be givenin the same order .

a- not necessarily

b- necessarily

c- must be

110- Same group of people are observed at one point in time.

a- Horizontal method

b- Longitudinal method

c- Cross-sectional method

111- Same group of people are observed at different points in time as they grow older

- a- Horizontal method
- b- Longitudinal method
- c- Cross-sectional method

112- variable that is manipulated by the researcher (or the variable that is thought to affect the outcome/dependent variable)

- a- Independent variable
- b- Dependent variable
- c- Operational definition

113- variable that is measured to assess the effects of the independent variable

- a- Independent variable
- b- Dependent variable
- c- Operational definition

114- procedure for measuring and defining a construct.

- a- Independent variable
- b- Dependent variable
- c- Operational definition

115- the variable that is affected by independent variable is

- a- Independent variable
- b- Dependent variable
- c- Operational definition

116- the variable that is affect the dependent variable is

- a- Independent variable
- b- Dependent variable
- c- Operational definition

117- the variable that affect the other variable is

- a- Independent variable
- b- Dependent variable

c- Operational definition

118- Computers and their effects on student's achievement. The Independent variable is

- a- student's achievement
- b- No Independent variable
- c- Computers

119- Computers and their effects on student's achievement. The dependent variable is

- a- student's achievement
- b- No dependent variable
- c- Computers

120- In an Independent variable youmanipulate the variable.

- a- Can
- b- Cannot
- c- Both

121- In a dependent variable youmanipulate the variable.

- a- Can
- b- Cannot
- c- Both

122- Why we can't manipulate the variable In a dependent variable.

- a- Because we want to manipulate the independent variable .
- b- Because we want to measure the effect of the dependent variable
- c- Because we want to measure the effect of the independent variable.

123- Research Hypothesis came from

- a- Literature Review.(previous research)
- b- research question

c- both

124- Question is previously answered by different research , called

- a- Research question
- b- Research Hypothesis
- c- Questioner

125- Question is something not answered before.

- a- Research question
- b- Research Hypothesis
- c- Questioner

126- a statement that describes or explains a relationship among variables.

- a- Research question
- b- Research Hypothesis
- c- Questionnaires

127- is derived from your research question

- a- question
- b- Questionnaires
- c- a prediction

128- many type of Questionnaires ,which one of the following is NOT one of the type of Questionnaires?

- a- 'think aloud' reporting
- b- immediate retrospective reporting after a task
- c- open interviews
- d- diary type of reports to (b) structured interviews
- e- closed questionnaires
- f- attitude rating inventories and judgment tests
- g- **None of all**

129- We use questionnaires in research as a

- a- Tool to generate results
- b- Tool to collect data
- c- Tool to analyze data

130- The number of repetition of the same type is called

- a- Writing
- b- Toking
- c- Typing

131- The number of reoccurrence of the same word is called

- a- Writing
- b- Toking
- c- Typing

Revision & Final Exam

1- A hypothesis is:

- a) A hypothesis is a statement that describes or explains a relationship among variables
- b) A hypothesis is a statement about your research
- c) A hypothesis is a statement about the problems in your research
- d) A hypothesis is a statement about the outcome of your research

2- The independent variable is:

- a) the variable that is thought to affect the dependent variable
- b) the variable that is thought to affect the hypothesis
- c) the variable that is thought to affect the results
- d) the variable that is thought to affect the abstract

3- Research is:

- a) Looking for knowledge only
- b) Looking for data only
- c) Looking for new ideas and findings
- d) Looking for previous studies

4- An Abstract is:

- a) A summary of the whole thing
- b) A summary of the whole results
- c) A summary of the whole literature review
- d) A summary of the whole methodology

5- A good classical report will consist of:

- a) Abstract- methodology- results-introduction
- b) Abstract-literature review- results-introduction
- c) Abstract-introduction-literature review-methodology-results
- d) Abstract-results-introduction-literature review

6- In the introduction:

- a) You introduce the results
- b) You introduce the study and its significance
- c) You introduce all previous studies and a critique for them
- d) You introduce all the methods and instruments you used

7- In the literature review:

- a) You talk about the results
- b) You talk about the study and its significance
- c) You talk about all previous studies and a critique for them
- d) You talk about all the procedures used

8- Plagiarism is:

- a) Representing other authors' language and ideas as your own original work
- b) Representing your own language and ideas as your own original work
- c) Representing other authors' language and ideas as their own original work
- d) Representing other authors' language and ideas as a plagiarised work.

9- The dependent variable is

- a) The variable that is affected by the independent variable
- b) The variable that is dependent on the hypothesis
- c) The variable that is affected by the abstract
- d) The variable that is affected by the results

10- The significant difference has to be at the level of:

- a) $P= 50$
- b) $P=.05$
- c) $P=.50$
- d) $P=0.50$

11- If you have one variable in your research, then it is:

- a) Multivariate
- b) Univariate
- c) Bivariate
- d) factorial

12- We use questionnaires in research as a:

- a) tool to collect data
- b) tool to analyse data
- c) tool to generate results
- d) tool to design research

وهنا اسئلة الواجب



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- Abstract-introduction-literature review-methodology-results
- Abstract-results-introduction-literature review

3	درجة المحاولة : 3
3	درجة الواجب الحاصل عليها:

In the introduction

- You introduce the results
- You introduce the study and its significance
- You introduce all previous studies and a critique for them
- You introduce all the methods and instruments you used

In the literature review

- You talk about the results
- You talk about the study and its significance
- You talk about all previous studies and a critique for them
- You talk about all the procedures used

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 - a- tool to collect data
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اتمنى التوفيق للجميع
طبعاً الاسئلة هذي للمراجعة بعد المذاكرة
من ١- ١٠
لاتنسوني من صالح الدعاء
لكم تحياتي

I wish success to all